

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 20.37

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 8, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77. 2 p.m. 87.
Humidity 86 72

July 8, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 p.m. 88
Humidity 91 65.

2843 號六十月五閏年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914.

卷八期七第

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TELEGRAMS.

THE WOOLWICH STRIKE.

PROPOSED INQUIRY.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 8.
Mr. Asquith, Sir Frederick Donaldson (Chief Supt. Royal Ordnance Factories, Woolwich), Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., and Sir George Asquith are conferring regarding the Woolwich strike. An early settlement is expected. In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the Government had decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry into the Woolwich dispute, the Court to comprise two representatives of the employers, two Trade Unionists, and Sir George Asquith as Chairman. There was, he said, now no reason why the men should not resume, and the Government were willing that the work particularly affected should remain in abeyance, while the man originating the strike might return pending the inquiry. The enquiry will be held on the principle that resulted in the impasse.

Terms Accepted.

A meeting of Woolwich strikers enthusiastically decided to accept the Government's terms, namely that the discharged man and all the strikers resume, that whatever the result of the inquiry none be punished, and that the erection of the machinery be continued provided the remainder of the foundation be done by Arsenal workers. The resumption will take place on Thursday.

Sixty engineers came out at Portsmouth Dockyard in sympathy with the Woolwich strikers prior to the decision of the latter to resume. (It will be remembered that the strike arose as a protest against the dismissal of a fitter who declined to erect some machinery because the concrete bedding upon which it was to be placed had been constructed by free labourers.)

THE KAISER.

London, Received July 7.

The Kaiser has started on his usual midsummer cruise around Norway.

HE WORLD OF BILLIARDS.

A Brilliant and Lengthy Season.

After a longer run than I have before undertaken the Editor asks me to make this the last contribution of the season, writes "Ivor," in the *Sporting Chronicle* of May 30. Therefore, my usual plan of dealing with topical passing matters must, perforce, be partially abandoned for the retrospective. To begin with, then, there can be no exaggeration in the statement that we have passed through the most brilliant, as well as the most lengthy, billiard season known to the annals of the game. It began in August, and it will extend until the end of next week.

This is a long run, longer perhaps than was necessary. But engagements were made earlier on that needed meeting in the proper way. For example the third Grayson Newman match was agreed to at the beginning of the year, and the Luman-Smith test (which is well deserving this title) was stipulated for a long time back. Professional billiards, at any rate where the front-rank artists are concerned, has become a settled business, demanding its fixtures far in advance.

TELEGRAMS.

WELSH BEATS RITCHIE

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 8.
At Olympia, Freddie Welsh beat Willie Ritchie, the American boxer, in a fight for the World's Lightweight Championship, on points.

At the start Welsh rushed the fighting but Ritchie clinched. Ritchie's leads were generally ill-timed, while Welsh was very fast.

In the fourth round, Ritchie landed a right, but he had to take some hard jabs from Welsh's right. In the sixth and seventh rounds Welsh was forced to clinch and in this he was far superior, Ritchie being severely punished.

In the eighth round Ritchie scored two swift jabs with his right, and in the ninth Welsh planted his right to Ritchie's face almost at will, on one occasion flashing a terrible blow to the American's jaw.

In the thirteenth round, Ritchie came more weary and was evidently trying the knock-out as his only chance. In the seventeenth and eighteenth rounds Ritchie got in lefts and rights, but his blows did not appear to possess over-much sting.

There were 2,000 ladies among the spectators, and the Master of Ceremonies was a priest.

WOOLWICH STRIKE.

WILL IT SPREAD?

London, Received July 7.

The Secretary of the Labour Protection League, speaking at Woolwich, said it might be necessary to call out all the men at Plymouth, Devonport, Portsmouth, and Belfast in support of the Woolwich strikers.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUCK.

London, Received July 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Toulon states that a torpedo boat destroyer sank a submarine during manoeuvres. The crew was saved.

(which promises to be bigger than ever next year) has to be allowed for, just as the Football Cup competition breaks the current of the League programme. As far as I can see, we may not improbably be having a fixed season's list of first-class matches in the near future.

The New and the Old. When Stevenson cut all previous ivory ball records away back in October with a break of 919 there were many who expected him to assert himself and return to championship honours. The performance evidently gave him rare confidence in his ability to regain his laurels, as he immediately challenged Luman to a match. The champion just as promptly accepted, and articles were signed for the now historical struggle between these leaders of English billiards, the new champion and the old, which recently followed the championship final. Popular and expert opinion (at the time) favoured the belief that Stevenson would prove his superiority. Allowance was not made for the fact of Luman being out of form following upon a Canadian and American trip. Only the doings of the moment seemed to count. In addition, a long-standing prejudice to Luman, based entirely upon a misunderstanding of the man and his method

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A BREACH HEALED.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Saltillo states that as a result of the conference between the representatives of General Carranza and General Villa, the latter's Army has agreed to acknowledge General Carranza as its first chief, while General Villa remains the Commander of the Northern Division.

HOME CRICKET.

THE LATEST RESULTS.

London, Received July 8.

Notts beat Derbyshire at Nottingham by 152 runs. (Last year Notts won by an innings and 125 runs.)

Sussex beat Somerset at Brighton by eight wickets. (Last year Sussex won by five wickets.)

Kent beat Yorkshire at Sheffield by five wickets. (Last year the match was drawn.)

Surrey beat Lancashire at Manchester (Buddleston's benefit) by an innings and two runs. (Last year Surrey won by 108 runs.)

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

DOWN TO 23 NOW.

London, Received July 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law moved a vote of censure on the Government for proposing "guillotine" resolutions limiting further discussion on the Finance Bill to seven days. The division resulted as follows:—

Against..... 289.
For..... 249.

Government was 23.

The small majority was partly due to Liberal abstentions. Twenty-three Liberals and 63 Nationalists supported the Government in the division. One Liberal voted with the minority. The bulk of the Liberal abstainers object to the principle of the closure as applied to financial proposals.

ods (now, happily, a thing of the past) made the wish father to the thought. It is ancient history, however, at this time of the day to state how Stevenson failed in both the Championship and the special match. He played very well at times, but he lacked the old-time consistency. He suffered a considerable check. But he is still a youngish man, and a most artistic billiard player.

The Outstanding Figure. None can now overlook the fact that Mr. Luman is, and deservedly, the outstanding figure in English billiards. He is essentially a match player, who can do every justice to his talents when the money is up and his reputation at stake. There is nothing more interesting and entertaining than to watch a great player, especially those gifted with the attractiveness of Stevenson and Reece; the amateurs never tire of watching them and their dainty strokes. Yet the game of billiards demands more, than this. It calls for such coolness, aggressiveness, moral and physical courage, when one is all out and "in the pit" entirely on his merits, as few games of skill ask for. And it is the possession of these playing qualities, plus a common-sense system of working, the balls to keep the sequence of the shots as simple

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

GEN. SIR L. J. OLIPHANT.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 8.
The death is announced of General Sir Laurence James Oliphant, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

[Deceased was born in 1846, entered the Army in 1866, and attained to the rank of Major-General in 1898. He saw service in the Sudan in 1885 and in the South African War. He formerly commanded the Grenadier Guards, the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, and the Home District, while from 1907 to 1911 he was General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Northern Command. He was honoured for Distinguished Service Career in 1905.]

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

A GRANT APPROVED.

London, Received July 8.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the Chamber has approved a grant of £16,000 in connection with President Poincaré's visit to Russia and Scandinavia.

The Socialists opposed the grant on the ground that such visits are liable to lead to secret Treaties.

THE DAVIS CUP.

BRITAIN V. BELGIUM.

London, Received July 8.

In the Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup Competition the match between Britain and Belgium has opened at Folkestone. The results so far are:—

Mavrogordato beat De Borman 6-1, 6-3, 8-6.

Parke beat Watson 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Germany Enters.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that Germany has decided at the last minute to enter the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup contest.

Then—Tom Reece.

Next on the list of the older hands is Tom Reece, who has just embarked upon another Australian tour. Those who were not there to see will not easily imagine the throes of two tremendous struggles he had, first with young Gray and then with Stevenson in the preliminaries of the championship. The Lancashire representative was having what was in all probability his last chance for the title. How he took advantage of it in the face of serious drawbacks, such as some of us behind the scenes could and did appreciate, how he downed Gray after a stirring battle on the last day, and then how, in a game which will be handed down as one of the most notable in the history of billiards, he surprised

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

NEW BODY FORMED.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 8.
The "United Suffragists," an intermediate body between the militants and the pacifists, has been formed. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence are among its supporters.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

REORGANISING BILL REJECTED.

London, Received July 8.

The House of Lords has rejected by 90 votes to 35 the Council of India Bill, which is designed to reorganise the India Council at Whitehall and to make a statutory obligation for the appointment of two Indian members.

The opposition in Britain and India to the Bill is mainly grounded on the contention that the Bill changes the Council from an advisory to an administrative body, and that it bestows an autocratic power on the Secretary of State for India.

GOLF.

FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, Received July 8.

The French Open Golf Championship at Le Touquet was won by E. Gar with a score of 288. Vardon was second with a score of 294, and Ray third with 295.

FOREST FIRES.

HAVOC IN RUSSIA.

London, Received July 7.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says forest fires are ravaging wide stretches of North-Eastern Russia, destroying crops and huge tracts of peat. Twenty houses were burned at Startaya.

Other Lights.

Among the remaining lights of the cue, Diggle and Aiken gave more than a stray glimpse of their prowess. In fact, Diggle has never shown better form than he did against Stevenson and Newman in the London Tournament. After appearing to be a spent force, he set about these worthy opponents. The way he cut up Stevenson made some of us open our eyes. Then, in what was really the last heat of the tournament, he raised Tommy Newman

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH TRADE.

DECREASES LAST MONTH.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 7.
The trade returns for June show decreases in imports totalling £37,477 and in exports amounting to £2,953,592.

The decreases in imports are principally in food, drink and tobacco, £1,301,248; and wood, £438,000.

The chief decreases in exports are iron manufactures, £307,000; and cotton, £1,540,961. There is an increase in exports of wool amounting to £171,473.

VICTOR HUGO.

HONOURED IN GUERNSEY.

London, Received July 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Guernsey says English and French warships and representatives of the English and French Governments will attend the fete at Guernsey to-day and to-morrow in honour of Victor Hugo, the great French novelist. The Ministers M.M. Augagneur and Gauthier will hand to the States of Guernsey, and through them to the British Government, a splendid monument of Victor Hugo, for which funds have been voted by the French Parliament.

LATE MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

GRAVESIDE SCENES.

London, Received July 7.

Thousands of people visited the cemetery at Birmingham to inspect the magnificent wreaths and pay their tribute to the late Mr. Chamberlain. The procession took several hours to pass the grave.

The Bye-Election.

It is understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will apply for the Chiltern Hundreds with a view to succeeding his deceased father in the representation of West Birmingham.

hard all the week through. He may not be able to stand a long season's work, yet for some special week's game Diggle is as dangerous as ever he was. In saying so much, I fancy I am paying him the highest compliment at my command. Then Tom Aiken. Of a certainty the Scot had his best season. He set up a new record to his name, and from Christmas onwards it was a question as to whether he was not a stronger all-round scorer than he had ever been. Ianderstand that he will be given a chance to figure in next season's championship. May the report be well founded. If he can infuse a little more combativeness into his match play—it lacks a little this virtue—the Scottish champion will cut a leading line among the challenging brigade.

So much for the established hands. Perhaps I should have included George Gray among them. His reputation is greater than his years. None can rob him of it, nor the incalculable good that he has done to English billiards. Still, the reign of the red ball is now hazardous, pretty well ended. They have had a ring of four to five years, and it is becoming well recognised that a change in the rules (Continued on page 10.)

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

General Sir L. J. Oliphant is dead.

Latest Home cricket results appear on this page.

Generals Carranza and Villa have settled their differences.

Forest fires are doing great damage in north-eastern Russia.

The French Open Golf Championship has been won by Edgar.

The House of Lords has rejected the Council of India Bill.

The Woolwich strikers have accepted the Government's terms and will resume on Thursday.

Germany has decided at the last moment to enter the Davis Cup Competition.

The trade returns for last month show decreases in both imports and exports.

The Government is appointing a Court of Inquiry into the Woolwich dispute.

Fetes are being held at Guernsey in honour of Victor Hugo, the famous French novelist.

The Government had a majority of only 23 on a vote of censure regarding the limiting of discussion on the Finance Bill.

"The United Suffragists" has been formed as an intermediate body between the militant and pacifist sections.

The match between Britain and Belgium in the Davis Cup Competition has commenced at Folkestone.

Freddie Welsh beat Willie Ritchie on points in the fight for the Lightweight Championship of the World.

The piecegoods trade at Shanghai has become severely depressed owing to Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces increasing the linen taxes.

The French Chamber has approved a grant of £16,000 in connection with President Poincaré's visit to Russia and Scandinavia.

NEWS.

An interesting judgment was delivered in the Supreme Court this morning.

Japan news in brief appear to-day on page 3.

The Langkat output for yesterday was 258 tons.

Thirty-five gas fitters went on strike from the Gas Works yesterday. They are back at work this morning.

Commander Beekwith says the practice of making fast to vessels while under way is a dangerous one and must be stopped.

General news appear on page 3, log book on page 6, and commercial news on page 9 of this issue.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Special Dinner, Grand Hotel—7.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Band Night at North Point.
Band Concert, Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden.

Saturday July 11.

Third Gymkhana Meeting.
V.R.C. Aquatic Fete—9 p.m.
Sale of Furniture—G. F. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Monday, July 13.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.
Meeting H.K. Central Estates Ltd.—noon.

Wednesday July 15.
Meeting of Shareholders, Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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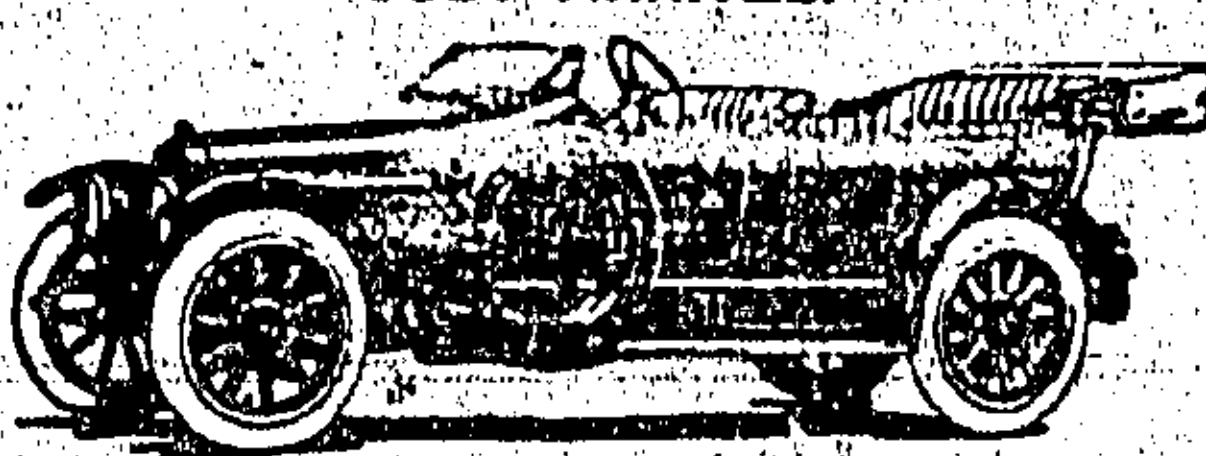
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NOTICES

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Daily Press.

Dr. Morrison's Rosette View.

Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to Yuan Shih-kai, is in London ostensibly on holiday; but it is evident from his address to the London Chamber of Commerce—of which we publish a summary this morning—that he is there also on a mission—perhaps more than one mission. For some years past no man's views on current affairs in China have been read with more interest or accepted with greater confidence than Dr. Morrison's. As the Peking Correspondent of *The Times* he gained a reputation throughout the world for the general accuracy of his information and for his impartial and penetrating criticism of Chinese questions. In his present position as Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic we can hardly expect to find him publicly painting the country black, or even venturing in the mildest terms upon criticism of the Government. Many, therefore, may be inclined to discount the rosette views of the position in China which he presented to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

South China Morning Post

British and German Shipping.

Henter and the *Daily Mail* seem to have suddenly awakened to the fact that the new German New Zealand shipping service is a "menace" to British interests, but others have been fully aware of German ambitions in this direction for many weeks. A defence of the German "invasion" of New Zealand (from the *Porten Courier*) appeared in our columns on Thursday last and exchanges to hand show that the matter of German shipping expansion in the Antipodes was well under discussion in *The Times* and other papers six weeks ago. The *Times* Berlin correspondent on June 2 stated that the extension of the German Australian Shipping Company's service to New Zealand was connected with a policy to cut the German Protectorates in the South Seas out of the Anglo-Australian sphere of interest, while the "abandonment of the subsidy for the German services to Australia does not mark a retreat but the beginning of fresh efforts to push German shipping under conditions of freedom which the Hamburg-American Shipping Company has always advocated.

China Mail

The West River Floods.

No strength of building was sufficient to cope with the rush of the swirling waters and the dwellings went down one after the other, and all the utensils they contained, as well as the cattle and poultry and everything else connected with farming life in the country were swept away. The people made for the nearest hills at the back of the village, and most of them reached them. But all were not so successful. It is stated that more than a hundred persons perished. The survivors, we learn, crouch upon the hills under the open sky. The women do nothing but weep and the children wail. They have lost their all. They have no food except the small pittance that are doled out to them by the relief parties, and this is barely sufficient to support their lives. That which was so fresh and green, the whole countryside, has been turned first into a lake, being covered with water, and considerable time must elapse before it is drained off. When this is done, much of it will be found covered with sand and debris, so that it cannot be again cultivated, and what has escaped from this destruction will have no summer's harvest to yield, as the crops have all been destroyed.

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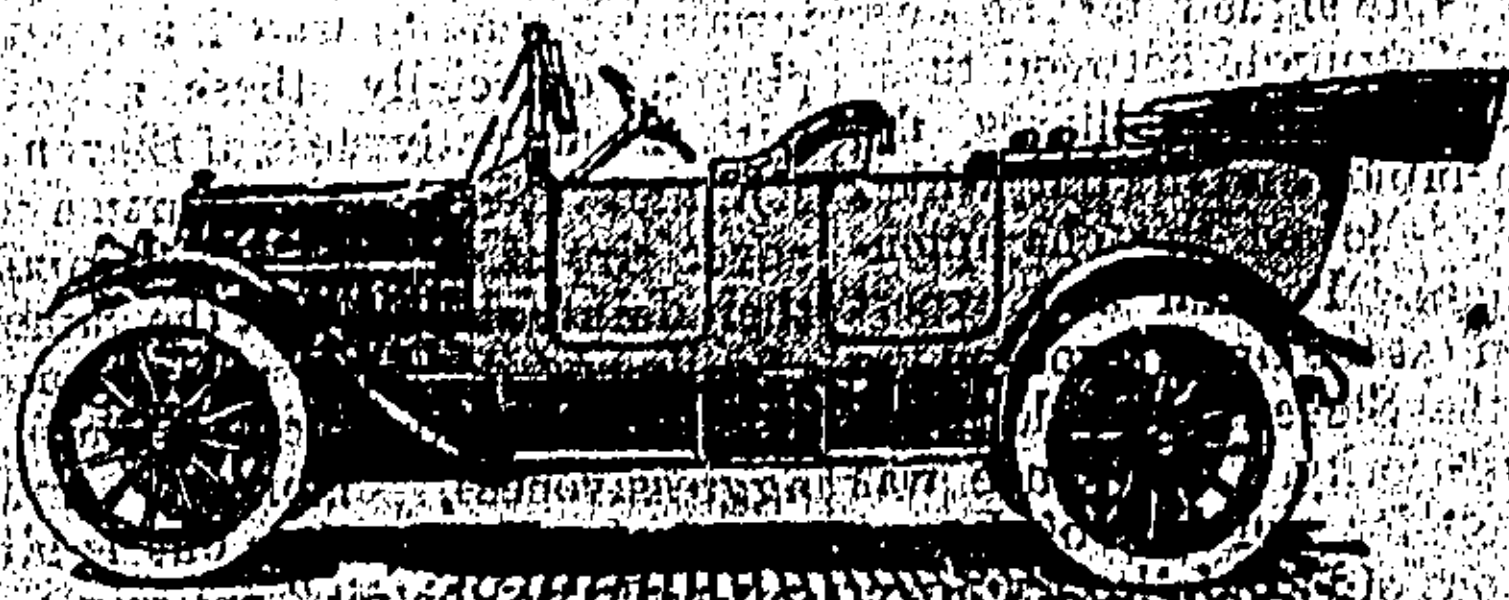
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Cataleptic Catechist.
A Nellore correspondent, writing to the Statesman on the 1st inst., says: "A few nights ago a Catechist, while in bed, called out in great pain for assistance, and when a lamp had been brought, it was found that he had been bitten by some venomous reptile. A cobra, which was near the man's head, was immediately despatched and some snakebite antidote applied to the man's wounds. After this, he went off into a swoon and as it was thought the end was approaching, the Catechist from Nellore was summoned to his bedside, and when he arrived the patient, to all appearances, had passed away. Accordingly, suitable arrangements for a decent interment followed: the grave was dug, candles were lit and mortuary hymns were sung. Just as the time came for the body to be placed in the grave the man recovered consciousness and enquired what it all meant! Had the signs of epse continued just a little longer, it would have been a case of premature burial."

Big Indian Loan.
A Calcutta message says that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has decided to borrow five hundred lakhs of rupees for public service. Promissory notes will be issued for the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to the notes of the 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. Interest on the notes of the loan will be payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31.

Madras High Court Constitution.
The Madras High Court will henceforth consist of twelve judges—five barristers, three members of the Civil Service, two vakils appointed direct from the bar and two promoted from the post of district and sessions judge. Five are Indians. The number of Indian judges in the Calcutta High Court is six, in Bombay two, in Allahabad two. There are no Indians on the bench of the Punjab Chief Court, and one in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; but none in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The M. M. s.s. Annam.
The M. M. s.s. Annam, which sailed for the Hong Moh for Amoy when off the Kelantan coast a fortnight or so ago, and which was subsequently brought into port by the Singapore Harbour Board's tug Varanah, has now entered the King's Dock at Keppel Harbour. Meanwhile, she has been discharging a general cargo. It is not thought that extensive repairs will be necessary. —*Straits Times.*

See Genesis.
When very heavy rain fell in certain parts of Sweden the other day (says the Gothenburg correspondent of the Daily Mail), the traffic manager of the State Railway sent the following telegram to different stations on the line: "Send full particulars of the flood." The station-master of Gothenburg, where there had been glorious sunshine all day, was astonished. Thinking it a joke of someone in the traffic manager's office, he telegraphed back, "See Genesis."

40,000 Burials in Half An Acre.
The Glasgow Corporation have agreed to remit to a Special Committee a proposal to establish a Municipal Cemetery. In advocating the scheme, Mr. Roselyn Mitchell, said that in Glasgow they had a common ground in which in half an acre there had been over 40,000 burials, and burials were continuing at the rate of about 2,000 a year in that ground.

The Birth-Rate in England.
Dr. W. C. Willoughby (the Eastbourne medical officer of health), in his report for the year 1913, after giving a table showing the steady ageing of the population by decrease in the birth-rate and death-rate, adds the following comment:—"At the rate of decrease shown in this table, in about a century there will be no children under five. A similar alteration is going on throughout the country."

NOTICE

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JAPAN NEWS.

Large Fraud in Osaka.—Foreign Firm Involved.

An extensive fraud has come to light in Osaka. It appears from the particulars published in the *Asahi* that a man named Kamimura Gennosuke, aged 35, started business at Sonesaki Kami 4-chome, Osaka, in the spring of last year, and sent out canvassers. Accounts were opened with banks in the name of an employee, Yamaguchi Kizo. He deposited small sums in the Koshima and the Third Banks. The firm bought motor-engines, dynamos, electric light globes, rubber tyres, gas pipes, piecegoods, shirting and electric fans, in Osaka, Kyoto, Shiga, Fukuoka and other places, issuing promissory notes or cheques for payment. The goods thus bought were stored in the godowns of the Osaka Warehouse Company, and money was drawn on them from the banks and from other merchants, which was squandered in the usual fashion. On the 22nd instant Kamimura and his employees were arrested by the police and they are now being examined. Among a large number of victims in Osaka, Kyoto, Fukuoka, and other places, is the Osaka branch of Messrs. Heising & Co. The amount of damage so far ascertained is given at Yen 125,000.

Seven Persons Buried Alive in Kyushu.

Kyushu has been experiencing exceptionally heavy and continuous rain. A Nagasaki dispatch states that on the 24th instant at about 5 a.m. an extensive landslide occurred at Kohama-mura, Takaki-gun, Hizen Province, demolishing two inns. Of the seven persons who were buried under the debris two corpses have so far been dug out, and the lives of the rest are despaired of. The heavy rain which has been falling since the 15th instant in and about Saga has not yet ceased. As a result, reports a Saga dispatch, river-banks have collapsed at many places, and many landslides occurred. Serious damage is believed to have been done to crops. The water in the streets of Saga is thigh-deep and several hundred households are flooded and foodless. According to a Moji dispatch, the railway between Kitakinki and Hiji on the Oita line, Kyushu, was blocked by a landslide on the morning of the 24th instant. On the 23rd instant, reports a Yamaguchi dispatch, the mouth of Horikiri tunnel, at Toyonishi-mura, Toyoura-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, collapsed as a result of the heavy rains. In Okada-mura, of the same district, a landslide occurred and a house was demolished, but happily no one was injured. A Shimonoeki dispatch says that a reservoir at Kanaka-cho, Shimonoeki, overflowed, owing to the heavy rain, and 200 houses have been flooded. Preparations for flight are being made.

Admiral Yamaguchi.
A rumour was recently circulated in Tokyo and elsewhere that Vice-Admiral Yamaguchi, Chief of the Japanese Navy, had been killed at his residence in Osaka.

The rumour was later denied, but it was a fact that on one morning the Admiral vomited a quantity of blood.

Dr. Hayashi, who is now attending the Admiral, is quoted by the *Tokyo Press* as saying that for some time past the Admiral has been ailing from stomach trouble and the fact that he vomited blood was quite attributable to the disease from which he is now suffering.

The *Hochi* and other papers allege that Admiral Yamaguchi is still under public suspicion that he is implicated in the irregular transactions between the Foundry and the Navy in connection with the Naval Soundal Case, and that this fact has made him nervous.

An explosion of some dynamite occurred on Sunday afternoon at an inn called the Matsubayashi in the town of Chiba in Chiba Prefecture. As a result, a Chinese named Chang Yu-chen and Lieutenant T. Noguchi of the Japanese Engineering Corps, on the retired list, were badly injured. They were both taken to the Chiba Hospital, where they are now undergoing treatment; the Chinese is expected to recover in about a week, while the Japanese officer will have to remain in the hospital for more than a month.

According to the *Tokyo Press*, the injured Chinese appears to be a Chinese Revolutionary and was a student of a private Chinese school called the Kosen Gakusha at Arai-mura, Ebara district, west of Omori Station on the Shimbashi-Yokohama railway. Lieutenant Noguchi, who last year was placed on the retired list on account of ill-health, was some time ago engaged by the school as a teacher.

The school has at present some seventy Chinese students and is said to be under the supervision of Huang Hain and other Chinese refugees in this country. Two weeks ago the graduation ceremony of the school was conducted, and after that the faculty and students temporarily left the institution for a vacation.

The Metropolitan Police and the local authorities at Chiba at once started inquiries to ascertain as to whether the injured Chinese and Japanese are connected with the reported revolutionary movements in China and elsewhere against President Yuan Shih-kai. To inquiries made by the police the Chinese injured is reported to have replied that he has no connection whatever with the Revolutionists who are trying to overthrow the Peking Government and that he, with the assistance of Lieutenant Noguchi, was only learning how to make explosives.

As to the question from what quarter the Chinese had obtained material for making explosives it is alleged that he, through the help of Lieutenant Noguchi, managed to obtain same from the Kokoku Drug Store at Chiba, which is wont to supply various

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Rooms in Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE.

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Apply to
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3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,
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TO LET.—Four roomed house in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rental. Shop with Godown attached Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf.

Flat in Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Apply to—
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TO LET.—Part of First Floor of No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central. Immediate Possession. Also 1 Motor Boat for sale. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

articles to the Chiba Railway Regiment.

Li-chang-ming Hsing suddenly left his house at Nakayama, Shiro, Tokyo, for Western Japan. The private Chinese school referred to above will be dissolved.

NO 'C.

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Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.
Prices:—\$0.85 per doz. Pints. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.
Price:—\$0.85 per doz.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.
Prices:—\$1.00 per doz. Pints. \$0.60 per doz. Splits.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914.

TO COMBAT THE WEST RIVER FLOODS.

From the reports which we have from time to time published, it is abundantly evident that most appalling damage, involving a correspondingly serious measure of distress, has been done by the West River floods. Happily, the worst now seems over, so far as the inundations are concerned, inasmuch as the latest reports are to the effect that the waters are gradually subsiding. But it will yet be very many days and weeks ere the disastrous effects of the floods totally disappear. In some instances whole villages have been swept away and the inhabitants have had to flee to the hills for safety. That is not the worst of it—the destruction of the rice crops and the havoc played with the silk industry have taken away the people's means of livelihood. Hence the need for speedy and well-organized measures of relief.

At times like this the call for help finds a response from all quarters. Charity knows no distinctions of creed or race—or should know none—and Hongkong therefore gladly loosens its purse-strings in succouring those who have fallen victims to a dire calamity. A magnificent wave of generosity has shown itself in the purely Chinese donations to the Tung Wa Hospital Relief Fund, and now the community in general is to do its part under the scheme which is to be carried out under the auspices of the Government of this Colony. No one with a spark of humanity in his or her nature would, of course, disapprove the grant made by the Government in this case; the need for it is too painfully apparent. But the question may well be asked whether or not steps cannot be taken to prevent the disastrous consequences of these periodical overflows of the West River. Once, if not twice, a year the same story is told with varying degrees of seriousness in damage done, and yet no measures are taken to reduce the harmful effects to a minimum.

That something can be done is proved by the systems which are employed in low-lying countries in Europe where similar happenings have periodically to be faced. There a scheme of dams and counter-dams has been tried with wonderfully effective results. This is based on precisely the same idea as applies in the provision of bulk-heads on ships—the dams are so placed that if one portion is swept away there is another, and yet another, barrier to be contended with ere the whole area can be flooded. That or some such method of conservancy, is what is needed in the West River district. It would be a tremendous undertaking, of course, but the idea has been found feasible in the case of the Hwai River, in North China, where floods have for many years resulted in terrible distress. In the case mentioned an American firm does the work on a percentage basis, finding the requisite funds itself. And in the case of the West River the time must come when the problem will have to be solved by the same or some similar method. It is, at any rate, the obvious duty of the Chinese authorities thoroughly to investigate the matter and seek a satisfactory remedy to a most unhappy state of affairs.

Where is the Shelter?

At the annual meeting of the Star Ferry Company, the Chairman, referring to the new pier at Kowloon, said:—"A shelter is being erected in front of the wharf to minimise the discomfort to passengers in wet weather." That was on May 28; and still Kowloon people are waiting for the commencement of the work of erection. There can be no doubt as to the discomfort to passengers. On a wet day it is quite impossible to get to the rickshas without being well drenched, the more so since the regulation of traffic at this spot is anything but what it should be. Immediately a boat comes in, the rickshas are rushed up as close as possible to the pier exit, one becomes entangled in the other and general confusion prevails. The Indian constable on duty appears to have absolutely no control over the coolies, who do pretty much as they like.

To Prevent Congestion.

While on this question of traffic another point may be made. Even when the rickshas eventually get under way there is always great congestion in the run up to the main road, owing to vehicles coming in opposite directions and pedestrians trying to pick out a safe course. This little thoroughfare is far too narrow to accommodate people on foot and vehicles going in opposite directions. We would suggest, therefore, now that there is a convenient dividing line provided by the triangular plot of ground adjacent to the pier, that outgoing rickshas be compelled to take the route to the left and incoming ones that to the right. This would relieve much of the congestion which is at present so annoying to everybody concerned.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

Hongkong readers who are interested in China and China's political outlook may not find themselves entirely in agreement with all that Dr. Morrison said in his speech to the London Chamber of Commerce, as reported in our yesterday's wire. But however that may be, there is one point made by the Doctor that all sensible men who have a right to an opinion on the subject will fully agree with. "The present Provisional Constitution was well adapted to the people and well fitted to prepare them to evolve a form of representative Government." Here, beyond a doubt, Dr. Morrison hits the nail squarely on the head.

Preparing the People.

As a matter of fact foreigners are inclined to expect too much of New China, and it is no particularly valid excuse to say that this is the fault of the Chinese themselves for having been too ready to boast of what they intended to accomplish in the immediate future. Dr. Morrison, who has had an opportunity of studying the question closely, right on the spot, realises that representative government with the Chinese is not going to be fixed and settled all in a moment, or even in several years, but is rather going to be a matter of evolution. One has only to remember the slips and blunders and catastrophes that have gone to make up any one of the properly constituted governments of the West, in order to understand that a like period of apprenticeship must be undergone by China before her people can grasp, and fall in with, the principles of representative rule. "The people have to be prepared," that is the whole idea. How long that preparation is going to take depends entirely on the amount of serious and conscientious effort they and their law makers are disposed to bring to bear.

Tobacco Smuggling in Kobe.

The *Mainichi* reports that the Kobe branch of the Monopoly Bureau, finding that the smuggling of tobacco in Kobe has markedly increased, has decided to take stricter measures for its prevention. Officials have been dispatched to police stations in Kobe and also in the neighbourhood of Kobe, wherever Chinese and foreigners, officers of steamers on foreign services, and Japanese employees in foreign firms reside in large numbers, to put the local police on the alert and see that they exercise stricter supervision.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MIND OF MAN IS IMPROVED BY LEARNING AND REFLECTION. WE PLACE A HAPPY LIFE IN TRANQUILITY OF MIND.—Cicero.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 85; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 78; dull.

The Malls.

German Mail—Due per a.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich to-day.
Siberian Mail—Due per a.s. Derflinger to-day.
Siberian Mail—Closed per a.s. Empress of Russia to-day at 10.30 a.m.
Siberian Mail—Closed per a.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich to-day at 4 p.m.
German Mail—Closes per a.s. Derflinger to-morrow at 9 a.m.
Canadian Mail—Closes per a.s. Proteus to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 32 published.

Visitor from Berlin.

Professor Schneider of Berlin is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Special Cinema Matinee.

A special matinee in aid of the "Escola Portuguesa" fund is to be given at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday.

Raw Silk Cargo.

The cargo of Raw Silk shipped on board the *Magellan* which left this port on June 2 was delivered at Lyons on July 6.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the Persia and the Bandoran are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-day will be subject to rent.

Army Officers Leave.

Captain H. P. Garwood, R.G.A., Lieutenant P. de Fonblanque, R.E., and Lieutenant C. V. de G. Edye, D.O.L.I., left for Home to-day by the *Empress of Russia*.

Stolen Clothing.

Ip Chi-sum, of independent means, residing at 51, Caine Road, has reported to the police that between the 4th and 7th of this month, some person stole from the third floor of 3, Ripon Terrace, clothing valued \$300.

Roof Garden Concert.

A band concert for residents and diners in the Hongkong Hotel will be given on the roof garden to-morrow night. The band of the D.O.L.I. will play from 9 p.m. A special menu will be served in the main dining room and in the grill room.

A Varied Haul.

A Chinese living at 63, Yee Woo Street, has reported to the police that early yesterday morning some person went into his house by an open window and stole a bag containing clothing valued \$13, a watch and chain valued \$17, a jade stone appendage valued \$10, a silver cigarette case valued \$5 and \$30 in money.

Latest Advertisements.

The Third Gymkhana is to take place on Saturday next—Page 5.
The s.s. Royal Prince leaves for Boston and New York on August 5.—Page 5.
Consignees' notices are issued regarding the steamers Mark, Nippon and Prinz Eitel Friedrich.—Page 5.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.55 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of the southern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W. The following telegram was received at 5.15 p.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or Typhoon—Near or over southern Formosa, moving W. Cyclone or Typhoon—Near or over the southern Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving W.N.W.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Interesting Judgment in the Supreme Court.

No Fraud in the Matter.

Sitting in Original Jurisdiction this morning, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Chief Justice, gave judgment in an application for the dissolution and discharge of an injunction made by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the action of Chui Taz-yuen carrying on the firm of Pan Heung-chai, against the So Mang-suen firm. The application was made on behalf of So Kwok-wan of 118, Queen's Road East, a party affected by the injunction restraining the defendants, their servants or agents, nominees or representatives, or any of them, from receiving, alienating, assigning or otherwise dealing with the proceeds of the sale of goods seized under a writ of execution issued on behalf of the defendant to the action in the Summary Jurisdiction, action No. 783, 1914, to a portion of which So Kwok-wan was entitled by virtue of an order by Mr. Justice Hazeland dated May 21, 1914.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Stokes, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared in support of the application and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Denny, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, for the plaintiff in the action.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment was of the opinion that there was not any fraud in the matter. The plaintiff suggested merely that his goods had been wrongfully taken in an execution. If he proved his case, he had first of all a right to follow his goods, and secondly, if the defendant had intermeddled in the execution, a claim against him in tort for damages. In any event, if the defendant received the proceeds of the "wrongful" execution the plaintiff could compel him to account for the proceeds. Did this give the plaintiff any right to attach the proceeds of the sale? The money had reached the possession of the defendant. That was to say, it was in the hands of his solicitors who held it for him.

Under what right could the plaintiff attach it? It was quite clear that his claim for damages gave him no such right nor, if he sued in court, had he any claim for attaching specific money. No part of the sum held by the solicitors for the defendant could be earmarked as the property of the plaintiff. His rights, the learned judge thought, were those of a simple contract creditor and his remedy against the defendant was to proceed to judgment and execution.

The injunction was dissolved with costs.

RATS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

New Ordinance Comes into Effect.

The provisions of the ordinance recently passed by the Manila municipal board for the rat-proofing of buildings in that city became effective on July 6, and the property owners who after that date carry on construction or repair operations will be subject to a fine of not more than P200, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both in the discretion of the court.

The ordinance provides that in all buildings thereafter constructed there shall be no hollow walls, partitions, ceilings, floors, columns, or other structural parts which may harbour or give access or entrance to rats or other vermin. All walls with the exception of those of solid wood and partition walls not extending below the floor surface must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone, mortar or some other substance proof against the inroads of the rats to a height of one meter above the ground and to a depth equal to the thickness of the wall below the ground.

These provisions do not refer to double concrete masonry, or steel walls, or to hollow steel, iron, or concrete columns, when there is no access to the hollow spaces. In repairing buildings, all hollow spaces reached in the process of repair must be closed off, the safety of the structure will permit.

GAS STRIKE FARCE.

THIRTY-FIVE MEN GO OUT FOR A DAY.

No Complaint and a Speedy Return to Work.

A curious affair, illustrating the peculiarity of the Chinese race, occurred at the Gas Works in Hongkong yesterday. Thirty-five gas fitters went on strike without any apparent reason. This morning, however, the "strikers" are back at work and everything is as peaceful at the works as though nothing in the nature of a strike had even been threatened.

This morning Mr. McCubbin had the men before him and asked them the reason for their absence yesterday. The excuses were as numerous as they were grotesque, and nothing in the nature of a complaint as to wages or conditions was put forward by the men.

As Mr. McCubbin said this morning, if the men had pointed out any injustice that they thought existed the company would have had something to go on, and if a remedy was necessary it would have been speedily applied, but nothing of the kind is hinted at, so the "strike" seems nothing more than a successful ruse for getting a day's holiday.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Boatwoman Smartly Fined.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Commander De Kwith, R.N., in fining a boatwoman \$30 for making fast to the s.s. Tai Shan whilst the latter was under way, said that the practice was an extremely dangerous one and it had got to be stopped.

The alternative to the fine was one month with hard labour.

BARON KATO ON THE CALIFORNIAN QUESTION.

Pessimistic Views as to Settlement.

Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is quoted by the *Nichi Nichi* as expressing pessimistic views as to future negotiations between the United States and Japan over the Californian question. In renewing negotiations with the United States the Tokyo Government would do its best for an amicable settlement of the question, but whether the negotiations will be solved satisfactorily he cannot prophesy. Nor has he any firm conviction as to how to solve it on peaceful lines. He thinks, however, that to solve such a difficult affair as the Californian question time alone will be the best factor and the Japanese generally should be patient over the situation.

Continuing, Baron Kato expressed the hope that if anyone has any suggestion for the Government he should, in moderate terms, communicate with the authorities. While thanking his predecessor for the trouble taken by him in discussing the question with Washington, the Baron declared that his opinions differ from those of his predecessor and that is why he recently instructed the Japanese Ambassador at Washington to discontinue the negotiations with Secretary Bryan for the conclusion of a special treaty which, he thinks, would only complicate the question. Particulars of negotiations on this special treaty the Tokyo Government had intended to make public, but, owing to the request of the United States, the Tokyo authorities have refrained from disclosing the same at the present time.

The Rabies Danger in Kobe.

Recently a dog kept by a man living in Minato-machi, Kobe, suddenly became mad, and bit the foot of a girl employed at the Kishimoto Bank. Another dog, kept by a man living in Tamon-dori, bit a little boy. These two dogs and another stray dog which bit a woman were taken to the police station, and thence to the sanitary authorities to be put under observation for rabies.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Daily Averages for June and July.

The Langkat output for June was 8,663 tons and the average daily output was 288 7/8 tons:—

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the output for July is:—
1st July... 263 tons
2nd " " 294 "
3rd " " 249 "
4th " " 220 "
5th " " 219 "
6th " " 228 "
7th " " 258 "

Total to date 1,701 tons.
Daily average 243 tons.

THE TONGUES OF THE EAST.

A Plea for the Use of Roman Letters.

The following letter appears in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Lord Cromer and others are interesting themselves in the School of Oriental Languages which is to be opened next year in London. "The annual income necessary to teach the languages of the East and Africa will be £14,000." A knowledge of Indian and other Oriental languages is as necessary to the merchants of Manchester as to the adventurers of London. And, I believe, Manchester has already a school of Eastern languages. But there is one important difference between the needs of Manchester and of London which requires attention. Most Manchester men going out to India would have greater need of the spoken language than of the literary language as enshrined in the printed book. In North India, at least, a man could get along pretty well with a knowledge of spoken Urdu (Hindustani), though he might not know a single letter of the Persian calligraphy. I suggest that the man for India should first learn the spoken language by means of the Roman letters, and afterwards, if he has time, attempt the mastery of the extremely complicated indigenous characters.

The Indian Government are recognising the wisdom of using the Roman letters for the Indian vernaculars, and have published "A Manual of Roman Hindustani," containing instructions for the transliteration of Urdu (Persian character), Nagari, and Gurmukhi script into the Roman character. "The system is for use in the regimental schools of the Indian army." And "it will be noticed that with the exception of the diacritical marks to distinguish the long vowels from the short the only additions to the ordinary Roman alphabet are the dots under D, R, and T, to represent the hard sound of these letters." Such a simple system is deemed sufficient for the Indian army.

Will your readers believe that while our twenty-six letters are to be used (as above) for Indian vernaculars these same vernaculars are at present using from 10,000 to 20,000 of the most complicated types on earth for their expression in printed books? Will they believe that while Indians in the Indian army are ordered to use Roman letters and instructed how to do so the people are not allowed even the option of the use of the Roman letters in schools and public courts? Do your readers know that the result of the complicated indigenous scripts is that out of a total population of 315,132,537 there are no less than 294,875,811 illiterates?

If Sir A. Haworth, who has been speaking on the question, and others interested in it, will press for a Government inquiry, they may not only obtain a great boon for the millions of illiterates in India, but save millions of pounds yearly in the printing of the books necessary for the moral and material progress of the Indian peoples.

DR. CANTLIE.

PAPER BY FORMER
HONGKONG SURGEON.Some Aspects of Surgery
in the Tropics.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, a paper was read by Dr. Cantlie, on "Some Aspects of Surgery in the Tropics." The subject of surgery in tropical work is one that is apt to be neglected in the overwhelming interest in, and attention paid to, the more fascinating subjects of new discoveries of many kinds in the field of bacteriology, helminthology, protozoology, &c. We send the young medical man to the tropical field nowadays equipped in laboratory work in a way which is a credit to the medical schools and a great comfort to the men who are going out; but the prospect of having to undertake major operations straightway on taking up duties abroad, is often but a little short of a nightmare to a young man of say, four-and-twenty who has never had the opportunity of doing serious operations before leaving England. How to overcome this shortcoming in training is a difficult problem to solve. A "clinical school of operative surgery," as Dr. Cantlie intimates, may be theoretically an excellent idea but the practicability of its establishment is another matter. Practising on the dead body, no doubt, helps much, and such stereotyped operations as amputations, excision of joints, ligation of arteries, &c., may be fairly well learned thereby, but even these very operations on the living body are a very different matter. Muscles do not retract in the dead body when cut, hemorrhage does not confuse, the skin remains flabby, and the expert teacher on the dead body may himself be an unskilful operator clinically. How much more is this the case when less "set" operations, such as those demanded in abdominal or brain troubles, have to be done.

Before Going Abroad.
The answer usually to all this is that every man before going abroad to practise should have been a house surgeon in a hospital. This may be impossible, for there are more candidates than vacancies for these appointments, and, moreover, the house surgeons, especially in our large hospitals with medical schools attached, seldom or never get any of the operations to do that come to the table in the operating theatre. This is a pity, no doubt, but it is inevitable, and the house surgeon at the end of the time may have been trained to become a first-rate dresser, but untrained to take the responsibilities of operation upon his own shoulders. However, as pointed out in Dr. Cantlie's paper, the records of recoveries after operations in tropical hospitals, under European or European trained medical men, compare satisfactorily and, in some cases, advantageously with those results published by the hospitals in Britain.

It is difficult to compare the two, seeing the differences in environment, in the racial peculiarities, in the matter of the option of selection of cases, and many other circumstances. Two sets of operations were selected, not so much as a test of skill, but as a means of estimating the care devoted to asepsis. In the matter of the radical cure of hernia (not strangulated hernia) the returns from twelve tropical districts ranging from the West Indies to the far East in one year 226 cases of hernia were operated upon with one death; whilst in one of the largest London hospitals 441 cases were operated on with three deaths.

Surgery in the Tropics.
That statistics of the kind are apt to mislead we well know, for in the same London hospital in the year following the one from which the record above stated was chosen in over 400 cases no death took place. Yet the results show that asepsis is quite readily accomplished in tropical hospitals where the nursing is often entrusted to natives and sterilizing is therefore more likely to be dubious. All the more credit, therefore, is due to the assiduous care taken by the surgeons

in the Tropics. The mortality after amputations was the other surgical test applied by the writer of the paper in question, and it showed that in twelve widely apart tropical countries, of 665 major and minor amputations, including 78 through the thigh, performed in tropical countries there were only 15 deaths, whereas in twelve years in hospitals in Britain there were 580 amputations performed, including 65 thighs, with 182 deaths. He also states that in the home country amputations through the joints were numerous, whereas in the operation is mentioned in tropical hospital returns.

Good Results.
Another factor which annuls accurate comparison is that in Britain amputations are often called for in cases of accidents which afford but a slender chance of recovery compared with those performed for disease. In the tropical colonies where railway, tramway, and motor accidents are few; where factories, mining, ship building and docking are comparatively infinitesimal compared with British industries, the accidents are therefore usually more trivial than those met with in Britain. However, the good results recorded in tropical countries show that successful surgery is possible, and therefore encouraging to the young surgeon about to take up work there.

The Favourite Anesthetic.
Chloroform is the favourite anesthetic in warm climates and there seems no reason to think that it will be supplanted. A deficiency of air is the chief necessity for the safety of chloroform-giving, and in tropical operating theatres or rooms there is plenty, for we find ourselves practically in the open air. In Europe, owing to the

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Router.)

PIECE GOODS TRADE.

SERIOUS STATE OF DEPRESSION.

Result of Big Increase in Likin Taxes.

Shanghai. Received July 7.
The already severe depression in the piece goods trade at Shanghai is now greatly accentuated by the decision of the Chekiang and Kiangsu Governments to enforce a heavy increase in the likin taxes.

It appears that, in response to a demand from the Central Government for funds from the provinces, the Treasurer of Chekiang, a month ago, despite strong opposition—especially from Ningpo—largely increased the likin, and also the production and consumption taxes. Kiangsu has issued a mandate that, from July 1, she will follow suit.

It is understood that the Piece Goods Guild at Nantao, which is one of the points of entry from Shanghai to Kiangsu, and which has hitherto compounded for likin, production, and consumption taxes by the payment of \$800 per month, has been informed that \$3,000 will now have to be paid, the Government retaining the right to collect the consumption tax.

It is also reported that the Guild's counter offer of \$1,500 per month to cover everything has been peremptorily refused. The payment of \$800 averaged 4 to 5 candareens to the piece. Despite the fact that the mandate stated that the new taxation would be enforced from July 1, the new tariff is not known. Piece-goods merchants, fearing that it will be similar to the Chekiang tariff, which averages 60 to 70 candareens to the piece, refuse to do business, and foreign firms are not holding auctions. The average weekly turnover is half a million dollars, as there are no buyers at present.

It is understood that the Chinese merchants do not object to a gradual increase in the taxes but they strongly protest against the enormous and sudden jump from the former tariff of 4 to 5 candareens per piece to 60 to 70.

present dread of the entrance of "septic" air, the operating theatres are close and deaths from chloroform are not unheard of. Other anesthetics in the Tropics are less convenient; the old method of administering ether with its indiarubber bag and other rubber appliances are at a discount, not on account of the gas itself, but on account of the serious effects of a tropical climate on the rubber materials; the recent method of giving ether by the open method is not in vogue to any great extent in the Tropics, owing to the difficulty of getting the patient under, due to the rapid evaporation of the ether, and the necessity of stopping the punkah or shutting several windows to lessen the freedom of the current of air. —Journal of Tropical Medicine.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC
CO., LIMITED,
GOTHENBURG.NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
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Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of July, will be subject to rent.

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All claims must reach us before the 22nd of July, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
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Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [59]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
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For freight and passage apply
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
General Agents,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [59]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA
CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA
MEETING of the Season
will be held at Happy Valley on
Saturday, the 11th July, 1914,
commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The Charge for Admission will
be \$1.00 for others than Members
of the Hongkong Jockey Club or
Gymkhana Club.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform
half price.
The Committee invite the
Ladies of Hongkong to be
present.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
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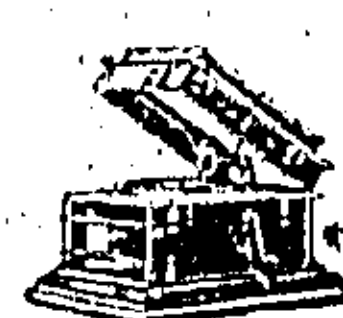
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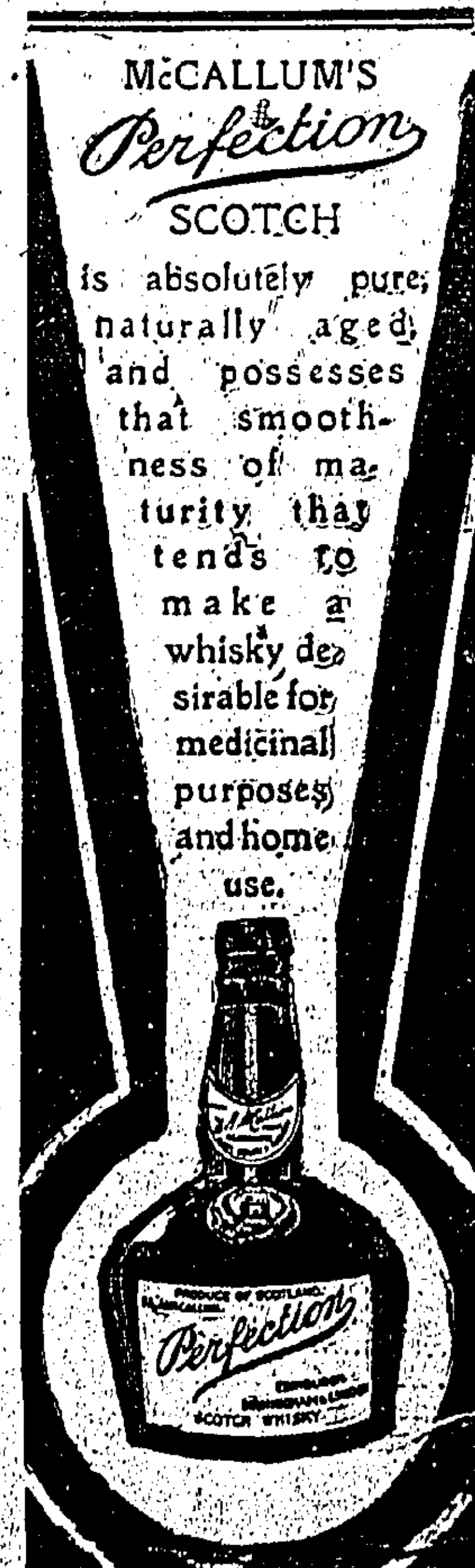
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"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Altmark	18th Sept.
"	Arabia	9th Oct.
"	Wurtemberg	16th Oct.

Victoria, V'vor, S'ble T. & P. (Or.)

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Havre, R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Coldenfels	9th July
Havre, R'dam & Hamburg	Emden	20th July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussen	21st July
Hamburg and Antwerp	Hoejde	24th July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Markomannia	5th Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg	Friska	7th Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O. D. J. Ahlers	22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden, & H'burg	Senegambia	25th Aug.
Havre & Hamburg	Holsatia	3rd Sept.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Koelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m. {TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takei T. 9,600	{WED., 29th July, at noon.
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CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,000	{SATURDAY, 11th July.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000	{WEDNES., 8th July.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru Capt. T. 9,600	{TUESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m.
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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Ceylon Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 17th July.
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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	11th July at m'night
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	14th July at 4 p.m.
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Tjitaroem	SHAI	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	1st half Aug.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjilmanoe	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	2nd half Aug.
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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 25th August.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	Tues., 8th Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

*Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	10th July, 10 a.m.	
Aldenhay	4th July.	31st July.
Empire	1st Aug.	28th Aug.
St. Albans	22nd Aug.	18th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th July at 11 a.m.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
Hailang	W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, 17th July at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 8th July at 11 a.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 12th July at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Fooshow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fare.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Improvement of the

Mercantile Marine.

It is not easy to realize the changes that are rapidly occurring in the British mercantile marine, alike in regard to the construction of improved vessels and the recruitment of the personnel of the officers. There is an entirely new spirit of enterprise implied in the news which we published recently that the P. and O. Company are discarding several of their old ships, are replacing them by six others of greater speed and of double the tonnage of the former, and that the Kaiser-Lind, now building will be of 14,000 tons. The change of policy in respect of tonnage to the East is not confined, however, to one company; it is general and indicates that an expansion of trade is looked for in the near future for which it is necessary to be prepared. All this is very welcome indeed, if only as a proof that India is not to be neglected. A very large number of old steamers have been sold out of the British registry during the past two years. This weeding out of old and obsolete vessels finds the British mercantile marine in a more efficient condition than it has occupied for years, and as the best captains and officers have been retained to man the best boats, the material and the personnel are both efficient. But in spite of the better steamers and officers it can be easily shown from the record of the losses that there have been a large number of vessels that went last year to swell the total of the monthly settlements of underwriters' books. Amongst others must be noted the Ulstermore, Veronese, Devon, Tyrone, and Admiral Exelmans, and although there were not such heavy total losses as the Pericles (s.) and the Titanic, some of those just mentioned bulked sufficiently large in the value of their hulls, and cargoes to add considerably to the debit side of the account. It must not be forgotten that now our vessels are no longer confined to a size of 1,500 tons, as was the case thirty years ago, but run frequently into 8,000 and 10,000 tons underwriters feel compelled to increase the amount of liability that they should carry in each steamer, so that the loss of a fine liner means usually a heavy amount for each underwriter or company to pay out. That being so, it is reasonable to suppose that greater safety in navigation will be aimed at, and that only the most skilled officers will be employed, both points on which we need hardly add, the general travelling public is glad to be reassured. The policy of "weeding out old vessels is to be accompanied by the most horrible of all ocean dangers—the risk of fire. Steps are to be taken to secure the safety of passengers by placing the accommodation reserved for them quite apart from the portions of the ships allotted to cargo, and especially cargo of an inflammable nature. How essential this is may be deduced from the underwriting experiences of last year, when the total losses from fire were the Estonia, Templemore, and Voltorno. The Tarakina and her cargo were so seriously damaged at Rio as to bring claims of about £400,000. The Culna (s) on fire at Madras, the Karema, at Boston, the Albany (s) at Macassar; and the Euraria at Rio, bulked very largely in claims on cargo for fire and water damage. The premium for the insurance of steamers for twelve months, known as steamers "for time," formed a very considerable part of the total premiums for the year, and the result of writing this class of business often rules the result of the twelve months. About three years ago it was found that the rate of premium on hulls of steamers was far exceeded by the amount of claims, and an agreement was formed in the underwriting world by which the this disparity might be removed. The result was that the premiums and the values of steamers were very considerably raised, and a profitable result was looked for. That result was not, however, realised.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, S'bay & S'rang	Chunsang	Thurs., 9th July at noon
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Esang	Fri., 10th July at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 11th July at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues., 14th July at 10 a.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'utta	Kut'ang	Wed., 15th July at noon
S'HAL, Kobe & Moji	Laisang	Thurs., 16th July at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 18th July at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Pookang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatshing" and "Salsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadal, Lahad

Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers. Date of Sailing

LONDON & ANWERP...Den of Ruthven19th July.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE, TACOMA & PLAND...Den of Airle10th August.

VICTORIA, V'VER, S'ILE, TACOMA & PLAND...Den of Airle10th August.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe

and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 2.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-
H'ro, K'dam, H'burg, A'worp & Co.	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	12, July
Manzelle via Saigon, S'pore,	Chili	M. M.	14, July
Colombo, Port Said	Africa	S. W. Co.	15, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Koorber	S. W. Co.	15, July
Trerice, Via Singapore, Penang,	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Colombo, etc.	Em'oi	H. A. L.	18, July
Marseilles via Ports	Gloertrac	S. T. Co.	18, July
Havre, R'dam, & H'burg	Assaye	P. & O.	18, July
Glasgow and Rotterdam	Prousson	H. A. L.	19, July
London, via Usual Ports of Call	D. of Ruthven	J. M. Co.	19, July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & H'burg	B. & S.	B. & S.	20, July
London & Antwerp	Hierde	H. A. L.	24, July
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Silasia	H. A. L.	29, July
Hamburg	M'komannia	H. A. L.	5, Aug.
Havre & Bremen & Hamburg	Silasia	H. A. L.	5, Aug.
Havre & Hamburg & C.	Frasia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
T'te, P'ame V'co, via S'pore etc.	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Genoa, D'arkirk & Hamburg	Senegambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'worp			
Havre, Emden & H'burg			

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	9, July
San F'co via Manila & Japan & C.	Persia	P. M. Co.	11, July
San Francisco, via Shanghai	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, July
and Japan & C.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, July
San F'co via S'hai & C.	Shidzuokan	N. Y. K.	14, July
Via, B.C., S'ile via K'lung, S'hai & C.	M. Castle	D. & Co.	16, July
Boston & New York	Bessie Dollar	R. D. Co.	18, July
San Francisco & San Pedro	Canada M.	O. S. K.	22, July
Victoria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai & C.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & C.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via K'lung, S'hai & Japan	Korea	J. M. Co.	27, July
Boston & New York	Indrakula	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
Victoria, V'ver, S'ile & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Royal	A. K. & Co.	5, Aug.
Boston and New York via Ports	Prince	A. K. & Co.	5, Aug.
and Suez Canal	Den of Airle	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Minnegeta	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Tacoma & Portland	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai,	Monteagle	O. P. R.	9, Sept.
M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Oct.
Victoria, V'ver, S'ile & P'land (Or.)			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. Co.	11, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	20, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Shanghai	Kwongshang	J. M. Co.	9, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	9, July
S'pore, Sourabaya & Samarang	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	9, July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	10, July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	10, July
S'pore, P'ang, & C'utta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Esang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	11, July
S'pore, P'ang, R'gon & C'utta	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. Co.	11, July
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Chonan	B. & S.	11, July
Kobe and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	11, July
S'pore, W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Huichow	B. & S.	11, July
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	12, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Amazon	M. M.	13, July
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Hayang	D. L. Co.	14, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, July
Tientsin	C'shing	J. M. Co.	14, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Shanghai	Devanha	P. & O.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Senegambia	J. M. Co.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo M.	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Manila	Scandia	H. A. L.	27, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	21, July
Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tjimaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of bedplates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind or metal.

For further particulars apply to:

Telephone Office 171. A. B. The SWEDISH TRADING CO. N. CHINA, (LTD.) Agents. Weekdays 1033.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO MORROW.

For	Vessel.
Europe	Derfflinger
Sourabaya	Chunsang
Bangkok	Samsen
Pakhoi	Hongkong
America	Protesilaus
Calcutta	A. Apcar
Victoria B. C.	Chicago Maru
Shanghai	Anhui

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Vancouver on June 25, a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on July 4, between 2 and 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Shanghai on July 5, at 5 p.m. and was due to arrive at Moji on July 7, at 4 p.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be despatched from this port at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, July 11, for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will leave Hongkong on Thursday July 23, at 1 p.m., instead of Saturday July 25.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will leave Hongkong on Sunday Aug. 2nd at 1 p.m., instead of Tuesday August 4.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. DERFFLINGER left Shanghai on the 4th inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst. at 4 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. A. N. s.s. SUIFANG left Genadon on the 26th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG left Calcutta on the 25th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG left Calcutta on the 30th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLE left London on the 20th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 8th August.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from the Pacific Coast is due here on the 15th July.

The s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 3 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 25th July.

The P. & O. s.s. NILE left S'pore for this Port on the 4th instant at 10 a.m. and is due here on the 9th instant at about 6 a.m.

The s.s. PRINZ SIGISMUND left Kuchino on the 5th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. at 8 p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. SEGOVIA left Foochow on the 7th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst. a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

6th July, to 12th July, 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 6	7 31	7 4
Tues. 7	8 1	7 53
Wed. 8	8 50	8 42
Thurs. 9	9 39	9 31
Fri. 10	10 28	10 20
Sat. 11	11 17	11 9
Sun. 12	12 6	12 0

m morning, a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s. 907, L'over Naut, 26th ult.—Saigon, Gen.—Chinese.

Saxon Monarch, Fr. s.s. 3634, A. Walker, 26th ult.—Philad'phia, Case oil—S. O. Co.

Seangchoon, Br. s.s. 3722, V. Graves, 26th ult.—Singapore, 25th ult., Gen.—Chinese.

Rajatar, Cer. s.s. 1189, C. Wolff, 26th ult.—Bangkok, 19th ult., Rice—B. and S.

Telomachus, Br. s.s. 1350, A. Fraser, 26th ult.—Saigon, 24th ult., Rice—Chinese.

Kolya, Br. s.s. 1463, F. J. Pooley, 26th June—Manila, 26th June, Ballast

Bendoran, Br. s.s. 1253, D. E. Calley, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 26th ult., Gen.—O. L. & Co.

Chicago Maru, sup. s.s. 3833, K. Hori, 1st inst.—Manila, 26th ult., Gen.—O. S. K.

Wimbleton, 2436, J. Cantell, 2nd inst.—Chingwangiao, 25th ult., Coal—D. & Co.

Persia, Br. s.s. 2744, J. Hill, 2nd inst.—San Francisco, 2nd ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.

Kjeld, Norw. s.s. 310, Helleseth, 4th inst.—Bangkok, 27th ult., Rice—Chinese.

Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1119, K. Hattori, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Wongkai, Cer. s.s. 1115, H. Olmanns, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—M. & Co.

Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2410, G. L. Smith, 4th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Antiochus, Br. s.s. 5806, G. A. Flynn, 5th inst.—Kuchino, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Borneo, Ger. s.s. 1344, Jub Kochler, 6th inst.—Sandakan, 25th ult., Gen.—M. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, A. Marguerite, 4th inst.—Hobow, 3rd inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1340, A. Jonkyns, 5th inst.—Saigon, 30th ult., Rice & Gen.—Chinese.

Protesilaus, Br. s.s. 6118, A. Brattwaite, 5th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst., Gen.—B. & S.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHANGHAI FRENCH CONCESSION.

CHINA AGREES TO ITS EXTENSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received July 8.

China has agreed to an extension of the French Concession in Shanghai.

TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

HOME POLITICS.

FINANCE BILL DIVISION.

(Routier's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received July 8.

Discussion on the guillotine resolution has been adjourned. Altogether 22 Liberals abstained from taking part in the division, these being mostly members of the famous Hutt cave of rich Liberals.

In the Lobby there is talk of an early Election.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

London, Received July 8.

A later message states that the submarine which was sunk at Toulon by a torpedo boat destroyer was scuttled on the surface, hence most of the crew were on deck. Others rushed up as she sank in 170 fathoms and were rescued by the boats from the warships in a heavy sea.

KOMAGATA MARU.

INDIANS TO BE DEPORTED.

London, Received July 8.

Routier's correspondent at Ottawa states that the Courts having upheld the validity of the regulations excluding Hindus, instructions have been sent to the immigration officials at Vancouver to proceed with the deportation of those on board the Komagata Maru.

FRENCH LOAN.

A READY RESPONSE.

London, Received July 8.

The French loan of £52,000,000 has been subscribed forty times over.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:

Maxim Class.—The Maxim Class for Officers will be held on Monday 13th instant.

Joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1522 Gr. A. Langston to No. 2 section, Artillery Battery; No. 1523 Gr. F. F. Duckworth to No. 2 section, Artillery Battery; No. 1524 Pte. T. W. Hill to Scouts Company; No. 1525 Gr. E. Herbert to No. 1 Section, Artillery Battery; No. 1526 Gr. J. P. Rowell to No. 2 Section, Artillery Battery; No. 1527 Pte. J. Duncan to Left Section, M. G. Co.; Leave.—Sgt. Major A. Temperley is granted leave of absence from July 7 to March 8.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

A Detailed Scheme Applicable to Hongkong.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE)

From the point of view of the Hongkong housewife there is no more irritating or stubborn problem than that of the eternal servant question. It is only the bare truth to say that this is the cause of more worry and annoyance to our womenkind than any other matter. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge on the exasperation which springs from the fact that, as things are at present, householders are absolutely in the hands of a set of servants who, on the whole, are most unsatisfactory, to put it very mildly. The evil is notorious; the question is how to find a remedy. There is one solution which has been urged time and again, but which, unfortunately, has never been tried in Hongkong. It is the application of a system of registration of servants. This plan is admitted on all hands to be the best and most satisfactory way out of the difficulty, assuming it could be worked on systematic lines under Government control. But, while it secures this general approval, no one seems to come forward with a workable scheme for effecting the object.

The writer has, however, been fortunate enough to secure a copy of an Ordinance which is at present operating in Ceylon, and which gives in fullest detail the methods employed there for the registration and supervision of domestic servants. In the belief that these would form a useful basis for a scheme in Hongkong, the main points may here be outlined. In the first place, it should be mentioned that the scheme is entrusted to a Registrar of Domestic Servants, who is under the general supervision and control of the Head of Police, and it embraces all classes of servants, male and female, oven down to garden coolies. By the Ordinance, the obligation is laid on the master to cause all servants in his employment to be registered, and it is his duty to furnish to the Registrar a list showing the names, capacity in which employed, and date of engagement of each of his servants. Coincident with this is a requirement that the servant shall attend personally before the Registrar and furnish him with information as regards his age, country, previous service, and such other particulars as may be sought. This information being obtained, the Registrar issues to every servant a pocket register, in which the particulars gleaned are entered. The strength and value of the system lie in the stipulation that no master shall engage a servant who fails to produce his pocket register in evidence of his being registered, or whose pocket register does not record the termination of his last previous service. If he does so, he renders himself liable to a fine of 20 rupees. Further to show how the scheme is operated, it should be pointed out that, on engaging a servant, the master has to enter forthwith in the pocket register the date and capacity in which such servant is engaged, and has to see that the servant attends at the Registrar's Office to have the entry inserted in the general register kept there. It is also incumbent on the master, on discharging a servant, to enter in the pocket register the date and cause of discharge and the character of the servant, or, in the event of his being unwilling to do so, he has to furnish to the Registrar in writing his reasons for so refusing.

There are many other provisions in the Ordinance which are of a most useful character, but already sufficient has been outlined to prove that the question is one which offers a real

SENSATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Two Daughters of Consul-General Disappear.

Mr. Shan Ching-shan, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, reported to the police on May 23 the disappearance of his two daughters, Siao Guai, fifteen years, and Min Lien, eight years old. The Consul-General said he saw both girls safely in bed at 10 o'clock the previous night, and at 6.40 next morning they were gone, with all their clothing. He could not account for their disappearance.

Consul-General Shan, immediately on his discovery, instituted a thorough search of the Chinatown of San Francisco and Oakland, but could find no trace of his daughters. He then called in the police, and the cities bordering on the bay were scoured by detectives both white and Oriental.

The disappearance of the girls has caused intense excitement in the Chinese colonies. While the Consul-General is of the opinion that his daughters may have been kidnapped by tramps, there prevails in Oriental circles the belief that the girls have been spirited away by enemies of the faction represented by the Consul-General.

Mr. Shan arrived in San Francisco on May 1 from Nagsasaki, where he was Consul-General for China. He succeeded Kuo Yung, who was recalled to Peking at the request of the powerful Chinese Six Companies, whose displeasure he incurred, members of the companies say, because he played petty politics.

Bristol Exhibition in Difficulties. After being open for ten days the Bristol International Exhibition at Ashton Park, on which over £100,000 has been spent, passed on Tuesday, June 9, into the hands of Messrs. E. T. Collins, of Bristol, as receivers acting, it is stated, on behalf of the debenture-holders.

Caruso and the Throat Specialist.

The unanimous verdict of the London critics that the quality of Caruso's voice has somewhat altered, gaining in softness what it may have lost in volume, has attracted particular attention in Italy, in view of a case before the Milan Court of Appeal in connection with Caruso's throat.

The tenor claims £40,000 damages from the Italian specialist, Dr. Della Vedova, who performed two operations on Caruso's vocal chords, in 1907 and 1908. The doctor afterwards granted an interview to the *Corriere della Sera*, which contained several statements, which Signor Caruso contends were calculated to damage his reputation, and had caused him considerable financial losses and much annoyance. He alleges that he failed to secure several important contracts, and had been put to the inconvenience of proving to the alarmed managers of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, of the Berlin Opera House, and other theatres where he was to appear, that such rumours were utterly groundless. The case was first heard before the Milan Courts in January of last year, Signor Caruso's claim being then dismissed with costs. Now the Court of Appeal has heard the case in full, and has reserved judgment.

difficulties. And it is obvious that great advantages would be secured by the introduction of a similar scheme in this Colony. The matter is of sufficient interest and importance to warrant a return to it; consequently, further features of the Ceylon Ordinance will be given in a subsequent article.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MULE.

Most Mysterious and Misunderstood Animal.

The most mysterious and the most misunderstood animal in existence is the mule. The mule is not natural, but artificial. He is a mystery, standing midway between the horse and the ass, each of which has its own tribal characteristics. But the mule instead of inheriting his traits from either or both of his parents, blossoms out as an individuality by himself.

Where does he get those traits from? Why is he so magnificent a mountaineer? Whence came his intelligence and common sense? Why does he combine with these two qualities his lack of nerves? Why, again, when he has his mother's coat does half the attention produce an equal result? What makes him particular as to his doings? How shall we account for his mental traits, which those that we know describe as docile, friendly, and intelligent? A more willing beast never existed, and if he has equals he has few if any superiors in the matter of endurance and good humoured philosophy.

The philosopher's coolness with which a mule will stand, with all his four feet close together, perched on a pinnacle, and thence determining the next downward step, is a study of cheerfulness and sound sense under difficulties not easily paralleled. He never seems to want to turn back. He does not get frightened at prospective perils. He knows exactly what is wanted of him and literally brings his mind to bear on each emergency as it comes up. It is at such times that one begins to see that the mule is not only a beast of burden, but a strange and fascinating mystery.

As Mountaineer.

It is as a mountaineer that the mule shines, but merely to mention his sure-footedness is to go not nearly far enough. A mountain battery was taken out by the British army in Baluchistan for a big climb, and some of the problems the mules solved on that occasion were of a nature to make the hair stand on end. It was like climbing a tree. The load carried was great, ranging from 250 to 300 pounds. The mountains of Baluchistan are particularly unpleasant as ground for marching over; the going is mainly over loose stones; there is no shade, practically no water, and one makes one's path as one goes along.

During manoeuvres some years ago a party of British soldiers started one morning before dawn and marched under such conditions, up and down, down and up, till about 3.30. The force thus pushed ahead was small when it started, it was smaller still when it came into action. But the guns were there. One mule only fell out. The mules of a mountain battery are provided with reliefs but on this occasion there was not time to get the relief line up and change the loads. The mule that dropped out marched on hour after hour, mile after mile, showing no slack, offering no complaint, and finally fainted away with the load on its back—fell down in a swoon like a girl.

Where he Beats the Horse.

The horse will gallop his heart out, he is uplifted by excitement. He may die between the shafts, but will he go on to such a pitch without an occasional perspiration? Physically speaking the mule has the horse's coat, but will look extremely handsome with only half the amount of grooming. He is less troublesome about his food, but is nicer with regard to water. His foot is extremely hard; indeed he can go perfectly well unshod. And most valuable of all, he is provided with an infallible remedy for fatigue. If your mule is exhausted? Believe him of his

SPORT IN SCOTLAND.

Large Demand for Moors and Deer Forests.

The demand for grouse moors and deer forests in Scotland for the coming season is already large and compares very favourably with that in former years.

The Mackintosh has let Coignac, in Inverness-shire, to Mr. H. H. Wills. It is 40,000 acres in extent, and yields about 70 stags and 3,000 brace of grouse, with capital trout-fishing. There are two shooting lodges. Sir John Ramsden's forest of Ben Alder, in the same county, will be occupied by Sir Robert Jardine. It is 30,000 acres in extent, and is estimated to yield about 90 stags. Good trout-fishing can be got in Loch Errochod.

The Loch Kennard grouse moors, in Perthshire, are let for this season to Captain Eyres-Monsell, M.P., the late lessee, Sir Henry Bill, having leased the deer forest of Glenrispedale, in Argylshire. Mr. Wilson Wood has rented Pittfour, Colonel Ferguson's place in Aberdeenshire. The shooting comprise some 20,000 acres, well stocked with grouse, and all varieties of game. Rannoch Lodge, in Perthshire, has been taken by the Hon. Arthur Joicey, who will have a deer forest of 14,000 acres and grouse moors extending to 13,000 acres. About 40 stags and 800 brace of grouse should be got, besides other game. On Loch Rannoch there is good trout-fishing.

The Duke of Atholl's shooting of Dalnacardoch, in Perthshire, will be occupied by Mr. George Barclay. They extend to about 18,000 acres, the average bag being about 45 stags and 500 brace of grouse. There is both loch and river fishing. Sir Charles Forbes has let part of the Castle Newmoors, in Aberdeenshire, to Mr. Charles A. Munro. They are over 6,000 acres in extent, and yield about 700 brace of grouse, besides other game.

Crossmount, on the Dalnastair estate, in Perthshire, will be occupied by Mr. H. C. Ellis. There are 4,000 acres of shooting (about 550 brace of grouse and 600 mountain hares), with fishings in the River Tummel. Lord Charles. Nairne has let Meikleour, in Perthshire, to Lord Fitzharding, with about 4,000 acres of shooting and two miles of autumn salmon fishing in the Tay.

Lord Darnley has taken Balmacoll, the Duke of Sutherland's place near Brora. It extends to about 15,000 acres, with an estimated yield of about 700 brace grouse and a few stags, with some good fishing. Tressady, on the same estate, will be shot by Mr. Marshall Rank. There are 20,000 acres of shooting, with some 1,500 brace of grouse and a few stags, and the trout fishing is also good. The Kindroan Moors, near Pitlochry, are let to Mr. Connel, with the mansion house of Kindroan. The extent is about 6,000 acres, yielding about 800 brace of grouse and a few hundred hares, with some loch and river fishing.

burden and leave him alone. He will roll; for not only is a roll a magic recuperator for his flagging energies, but a wise precaution of providence. It is a practice of which he is fond. The deliberation with which he begins, the relish with which he employs each side turn and then lies, deeply thinking, spread out perfectly flat and plainly concentrating his mind on the last great effort, the enthusiasm with which he tries to roll clean over, and the air of satisfied triumph with which he gets up, having done so, are little less than exhilarating.

ORGAN-GRINDERS.

Promoting the Dignity of the Profession.

An organ-grinder in Westminster attracted considerable attention the other afternoon. Many people glanced at him, stopped to look again, as if mistrusting their eyesight, and then moved on, smiling. Few gave the man money, despite an appealing notice which traced a gradual descent from a good post in a City bank to the supply of automatic street music. "And now this disgusting work!" concluded the notice. The passers-by did not smile at the man's placard, nor did they smile at his music, which, within its mechanical limits, was classical. They smiled at his spats. And very good spats they were!

The growing respectability of the organ-grinder is a noticeable feature of the streets, but spats seem to mark an innovation. There are rumours of a top-hatted organ-grinder seen in St. John's Wood, whose placard announces that he was formerly a company promoter. A Standard representative inquired in interested quarters as to what had become of the old-fashioned organ-grinder—the smiling Italian with the gaily-decorated wife, pathetic child, and creaking monkey. The reply was brief and decisive—"Gone to America!"

Missing Accountant.

The manager of the Ohuon Yuen eating house, Queen's Road West, has reported to the police that an accountant collected \$278 in his name and cleared off.

U.S. Trade with the Far East. The statistics of U.S. Chinese trade for the eight months of the fiscal year ending with February show a marked improvement over the corresponding period of last year, but only a very slight advance over the figures of 1912. Under the head of imports from China there has been, compared with 1912, an increase of \$6,700,000, but the exports remain about stationary. The total of our exports to Japan continues to grow, though not so rapidly as the imports, the latter having advanced during the eight months from \$65,000,000 to \$75,500,000. The sum of exports to the Philippine Islands again slightly exceeds that to China, although China has resumed her primacy as the chief market for cotton cloths. Japan has hopelessly distanced all competitors in the amount of raw silk she sends us, her share being already more than two-thirds of our whole import.—Exchange

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA was 1905 miles from Yokohama at 1 a.m. July 6, is due to arrive at Yokohama at daylight, July 9, and will leave Yokohama at 4 p.m., July 9.
The L.O.S.N. s.s. SUISANG left Geraldton on the 25th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 15th inst.
The I. O. S. N. s.s. LAISANG left Singapore on the 4th inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst.
The I. O. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG left Calcutta on the 30th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 16th inst.
The L.O.S.N. s.s. WINGSANG left Shanghai on the 4th inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 9th inst.
The I. O. S. N. s.s. HUISANG left Sandakan on the 4th inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 14th inst.
The L.O.S.N. s.s. CHEONGSHING left Weihaiwei on the 4th inst., and is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst.
The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE left London on the 20th ult., and is due at Hongkong on the 14th August.
The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from the Pacific Coast is due here on the 15th July.
The I. L. s.s. INVERLYDE from New York passed Canal on the 23rd June, and is due at Hongkong on the 10th July.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914.

ROEANG ERUPTION.

Steamer "Baud" Rescues Inhabitants.

Interview with the Captain.

Not only the earthquake in South Sumatra, but also the eruption of volcanoes in the Sangir Islands—a far cry from Sumatra—have wrought death and damage in the neighbouring Dutch possessions. Of one eruption, Capt. Klasing, of the K.P.M. steamer Baud told a most interesting story to a *Singapore Free Press* reporter. His ship was on its customary trip as far as Lirong, in the Taland islands, and on May 23 was at Manado.

"As we left Manado that evening," said the captain, "it was very dark, and the sky was black and menacing, though there was no sea to speak of." The volcanic island of Roeang is about 60 miles from Manado. We were thirty miles away when clouds of gray ashes began to descend on the ship. The top lights were extinguished and the decks and all the other exposed parts were covered. As we got nearer we saw that the mountain on Roeang, which is over 700 metres high was in eruption. A great red flame burst from it and a huge cloud of smoke and ashes reaching to a height of fully 2,000 metres. Roeang itself is uninhabited, but on the neighbouring island of Tagoealangang are about 6,000 people, natives and Chinese, mostly Christian. The only European resident there is a Dutch missionary.

It was daylight as we came to anchor in the roads between the two islands, and it was a strange and awesome sight that we saw. Usually there is great activity on the beach, but now we saw no sign of life at all and every thing, trees and houses and all else, was covered with the gray ashes. It was like a city of the dead. I sounded my whistle, and three men came down to the beach. I sent my motor boat and another boat to the shore, and very soon there was an excited crowd gathered round, pleading earnestly to be taken away from the island, many laughing and others crying as though for sheer relief from tension. They were terribly frightened. Not only ashes, but also big stones, had been thrown all over the island by the volcano, and as I learnt afterwards about a hundred houses were destroyed. But remarkable to relate, not a single life was lost. I was told of one instance where a stone smashed through the roof of the house and crashed on the table round which the family were sitting at a meal.

"The crowd that gathered round the boats numbered about 200, all the other people having fled to the north side of the island. The missionary told me that the boat had been expected, but the people were terribly afraid I should not call there owing to the eruption. I told him I had never thought of passing the island. I saw there was something wrong and was glad to come in and render what assistance I could."

"Well I took these 200 people to Sioas island, about 25 miles away, the same day, and I can tell you they were overjoyed to leave Tagoealangang. They brought articles of furniture and household property, in fact anything they could carry, so you can be sure my ship was not exactly tidy. Most of them were able to pay their passage. I saw a striking photograph of the eruption taken from a mountain on Sioas, and it clearly showed the great cloud ascending from Roeang. The ashes in the streets and on the building in Roeang would be quite four inches or so deep, and some of the stones were quite big. I have brought some specimens along with me. The

"BRITISH CITIZENSHIP."

The "Times" on the Komagata Affair.

The inquiry into the claims of the Hindoos on board the Komagata Maru to be allowed to enter Canada is still proceeding, says the *Times* in a recent leader, but there can be little doubt of its result. Canadians are determined not to allow Asiatics to enter the Dominion except under severe restrictions. The promoters of the enterprise which has brought a ship-load of Hindoos to its seagates are equally determined to assert the right of free entry on behalf of Asiatics who are British subjects. We find it difficult to believe that their action is approved by the wisest of the Indian leaders. This is no new controversy. It has raged in an acute form in other parts of the British Dominions before now. But the champions of Indian rights who have taken most trouble to master the question in all its aspects have recognized that, like other questions, it has two sides. The best instance is that of Mr. Gokhale, a very distinguished leader of Indian opinion, who visited South Africa a year or so ago to investigate the grievances of his compatriots, especially in Natal. He told the people of that Dominion that there was no desire among the subjects of the Crown in India to force any claim for admission to the Dominions against the will of the local populations. His moderation and the fairness of his attitude made a very deep impression. The fruits of his visit are to be seen in the Bill to remedy the grievances of the Indian community in South Africa which has just been introduced into the South African Parliament. But the claims of those who chartered the Komagata Maru are very different. They are based on the assertion that "British citizenship" involves the right of unrestricted entry into any and every part of the British Dominions. That is the kind of catch-logic which may easily beguile the uneducated. It should not for a moment mislead any intelligent person who will be at the trouble to think out the meaning of words. It is preposterous because it ignores the facts. The facts are that free peoples have a right to say whom they will admit into their country, just as free men have a right to say whom they will admit into their houses. This right is exercised in practice; it is not merely a theoretical right. It operates quite irrespective of colour, so that there are numbers of men—white, and subjects of the Crown—who are excluded from the Dominions. It is useless to say that this should not be. It is; and the mere fact that it is shows that a phrase like

eruption was still in full force when I left; and ashes fell on the ship as far away as the Sangir islands, 70 miles distant.

"I continued my trip to Lirong, and on my return reached Roeang on June 3rd. The volcano had then spent itself. I went round the island in my motor boat, and also went ashore. The ground was very hot, and if one stuck a stick in, hot water bubbled out of the holes. There was a regular river of lava, then set of course, and a new point to the island had been formed. And everything was gray, and all the greenery gone, save for one strange looking little patch of about fifty coconut palms standing out very conspicuously from all the barrenness around. Business on Tagoealangang was beginning, though only slowly, to resume its normal course."

"British citizenship" cannot be used as a talisman to open the doors of men who are prepared to apply its prohibitions as much as as its privileges to their own kin.

Not that the citizenship of Greater Britain is a worthless or negligible thing. It is a pledge of a unique status. It involves for the well-disposed a safe conduct more effective and far-reaching than any other nation has been able to give to its citizens. But attempts to force it beyond its legitimate meaning can only prejudice the position of Indians themselves within the British Empire. As it is, their position is difficult enough; nor is it likely to become less difficult in the future. Educated Indians have been brought with comparative suddenness under the influence of Western ideas. Unprecedented demands are being made on their self-control and their sense of responsibility. It is not in the least surprising that some of them should be led too far by the magic of great phrases, or fail to realize the influence of the compensating balance which constantly brings the European back from the realm of high fancy to that of drab fact. Miss Cornelia Sorabji was quite right when she said in the very able reply to Mrs. Besant that all this was apt to "send the hot blood to the head of Young India." There is danger in such a state of things, nevertheless; and the danger is by no means a menace only to the European parts of the Empire. Those Indians who are the best friends of their own country fully realize that its prosperity must depend, at least for very many years to come, on the guidance and influence of Great Britain—all the more because the East begins to stir with a new life, while the West watches with anxious eyes. Already the *Times* of Asiatic expansion has fallen on Australia and New Zealand. The effects of such a world movement are incalculable. Some forerunner of what they may be is to be seen in the reluctance of Australia to use Asiatic labour for the development of her Northern territory, though that development is an urgent need and difficult, if not impossible, without it. India stands in this respect between the East and the West. Sophistry and catch-logic, the spinning of words or reading of many books will not help her. And she is likely to get little profit out of enterprises like that which has sent the Komagata Maru to hurl its ship-load of Hindoos against the doors of Canada.

Aquatic Fete Cancelled.

Owing to lack of entries, caused to a great extent by sickness amongst would-be competitors, the Aquatic Fete of the V.R.C., which was to have been held on Saturday, the 11th inst., has been cancelled.

New N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Ships.

A new O.S.K. steamer of 5,500 tons, to be named the "Harbin-maru" and two N.Y.K. vessels of 7,500 each, to be named "Toyohashi-maru" and "Tokuyama-maru" respectively, now being built at the Kawasaki Yard, are expected to be launched between September and November next.

Six Weeks for an Umbrella.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing an umbrella from the s.s. Kwang-tung. He was sent to prison for six weeks and four hours' stocks.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.

An Illegal Status.

In the June number of *United Empire*, the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Charles Dudgeon contributes an article on "The Battle of Mutiny Flat" (April 4, 1854). He gives the story of the historic action as it was written by the late Mr. W. S. Wetmore, who, as a volunteer resident, was a participant. Incidentally Sir Charles makes some interesting observations on the peculiar constitution of the Shanghai volunteer force. Their allegiance is solely to the Shanghai Municipal Council; they are not recognised by any of the Powers as a belligerent force, and are, in fact, in the eye of the law, simply armed brigands. But while they have no official recognition by the Powers, they have at least a practical recognition by the British War Office, in the form of grants of ammunition and arms, in the seconding of a British officer to the command, and in the annual inspection by the military authorities at Hongkong. "We can therefore," says Sir Charles, "accept our illegal status with considerable complacency."



SORE THROAT:

Its Cause and Cure.

Few ailments are more painful and annoying than Sore Throat, which is so prevalent just now.

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Only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. Post this coupon at once, and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulff's Formamin can be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles containing 30 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamin, and refuse worthless and harmful substitutes.

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MAKES
400 GALLONS
EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTING FLUID.

THE PLAGUE GERM

USE A DISINFECTANT
DAILY IN HOT WEATHER.
DISEASE GERMS BREED AT A MOST PRO-
LIFIC RATE IN HOT WEATHER. FEVER
WILL SEIZE A WHOLE FAMILY BEFORE A
DOCTOR CAN ARRIVE. HOW MUCH



BETTER IS IT TO OBSERVE HYGIENIC
LAWS AND PREVENT THE GROWTH OF IN-
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THE WORLD OF
BILLIARDS.

(Continued from page 1.)

is, so far as the first class players are concerned) is impending. All the front rank men will be thrown back on their all-round resources—the sooner they appreciate that fact the better for them all. No disrespect nor slight is intended to Gray. The change is being brought about by the natural course of events. That rapidly rising young man, Willie Smith, came to this conclusion some time ago, and he has accomplished much in the way of fitting himself to the requirements of the open scoring game. He is in company with Tommy Newman, one of the new-found-outs of the past season, and no mention of it can be complete without their names cropping up. Such as Falkner and Peal have left more than a passing record of their achievements with a promise of more to come. The new blood has welled up more strongly in 1913-14 than ever before. It was wanted.

The Change that is Coming.
As an indication of which way the wind blows the following extracts from a letter by a Blackburn correspondent may not be out of place. He refers to the coming alteration in the rules which I have made mention of on several occasions lately. He says, "You must first of all put all the strokes on an equality. After that is done, there will not need to be the troublesome, cumbersome task of having to count 25 strokes. I will be bound that any of the strokes could be made workable. . . . Can you say, or anyone else, what the difference is in a losing, hazard off the white and a loser off the red. Yet one counts two and the other three points for one and the same stroke. This being so, has not the red-ball expert nearly one-third less strokes to make for his points up? The same would apply to the novice and 100-upper; and, if anything, he would get the advantage, because there is nearly always a time-limit included along with the points up. The more I think of it, the more I am convinced that a change in the scoring will have to come sooner or later. We are out to stop the one-ball player, but first of all give each stroke its equality with its multiple of the stroke. I have a friend up here (in North-East Lancashire) who has copied Gray's losing hazard since he first saw him at Accrington. I have known him to make 50 and 60 off the red after losing the white. What chance has the ordinary 100-upper against this?—A Lover of the Game." I can only say, while referring to this note to the billiard public and the legislators of the game, that I wish it had come earlier on. Then I could have discussed it, something that circumstances do not at present permit.

For the Third Time.
Just now I have to compress and get on to less abstruse matters. There is the third match between Gray and Newman proceeding at the Holborn Hall, London. This, I should say, will be won by young Newman, who is too good a player to be taking a start from any but the top-notchers—and Smith. Mention of the Darlington phenomenon reminds me that I have had the pleasure of running my eyes over his playing points again. I was

duly edified to find that he is all I had imagined him to be. And you may be sure that I had pictured him as somebody extra special and an improved-out-of-all-knowledge player since he was merely a red-ball operator, although one of the very best possible. I have seen the young man opposed to the best man in the first-class list—Melbourne Inman. It is a pleasure to be able to say that he shapes as a most promising candidate of the future for championship honours. I don't know how he has managed it, or whether he was not quite "all out" during his tournament tussles down South in the 1912-13 season, but the way he has quickened up his game, and the superior quality of his billiards, are really beyond expectations. A keen-eyed, rapid scorer, one of the best single-stroke players I have known, and using the cue nearly equally well in either hand (how well he makes those cut-red winners at the head of the table), Smith is a professional billiard player of no small importance, believe me.

A Good Game.
Inman and he are putting up a game that is good to see. They are both in earnest, and throwing no chances away. Smith soon showed his hand, and what his intentions were. He never missed an opportunity of closing up the game when he was not a busy scorer. Realising the situation, Inman was with him, and the upshot is a minor edition of the Championship. The Darlington celebrity has evidently come South in the hope of further distinguishing his already brilliant record. It is trying him pretty highly with such a past master of match tactics and such a stayer as Inman. But it is out of such experiences that the younger hands gain their proficiency certificates. They have to rough it before they pass through to the topmost positions. There is an air of keenness about the match that gives you a thrill of satisfaction. Judging by form, you can make out Smith to be at least the equal of anyone, excepting, of course, Inman. Through Newman, we can place him very high up the ladder, and I do not doubt that he will justify himself and this good opinion before the game finishes.

The Taisho Exhibition.
On the morning of the 26th instant her Majesty the Empress visited the Taisho Exhibition in Tokyo. Under the guidance of Mr. Kubota, President of the Exhibition, her Majesty went through the rooms and examined the exhibits with much interest. Her Majesty was particularly interested in the exhibit showing the whole process of producing a newspaper. She is said to have remarked that she had not before realised how great an amount of labour went to the printing of a daily sheet.

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POST OFFICE.

Macao Mail will be closed at 6 p.m. daily instead of 7.15 a.m. until further notice.
Mail for Canton per s.s. Kinshan will be closed at 5 p.m. to-day instead of at 6 p.m.

The Laisang, with the French Mail is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 11th inst.
The Feiching with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 20th ult., is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 11th inst.

MAILS DUE.

French Laisang, 11th inst.
Siberian Feiching, 11th inst.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London June 13. Due Shanghai June 29.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Japan via Moji—Per HOKUTO MARU, 8th July, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per JAMA M., 8th July, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India via Bombay—Per KIRIN MARU, 8th July, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

German Mail.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per DERFLINGER, 9th July, 9 a.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per MARK, 9th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Hongkong—Per HONGKONG, 9th inst., 11 a.m.
Hohow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 9th inst., 11 a.m.
Japan via Kuchinotsu, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, Vancouver, and Seattle—Per PROTEUS, 9th inst., 1 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per A. APOAR, 9th July, 2 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria, & Tacoma—CHICAGO MARU, 9th inst., 3 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per A. HUI, 9th July, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per E. Friedrich, 9th July, 4 p.m.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 13th July.)
Shanghai & North China—Per KWONG-SANG, 9th July, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th July.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand—Per LAIYUAN, 10th July, 11 a.m.
Saloon—Per QUANTA, 10th inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Wot-hai-wai, Cebu, & Hongkong—Per HUOHOW, 10th inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th July.

Japan via Kobe—DILWARA, 11th inst., 10 a.m.
Philippine Is., Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada, via San Francisco—Per PERSIA, 11th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per RUBI, 11th inst., 3 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 11th July, 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, 12th July.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 12th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAIYANG, 14th inst., 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, & South America and Canada via Vancouver—Per SHINYOM, 14th July, 11 a.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 13th July.)

TUESDAY, 14th July.

Jessellton, Kudat & Sandakan—Per BORNEO, 14th June, 8 a.m.
Tientsin—Per GEORGEHONG, 14th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuchow—Per HAIYANG, 14th inst., 10 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, & South America and Canada via Vancouver—Per SHINYOM, 14th July, 11 a.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 13th July.)

Saloon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 10 to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.—Per CHILI, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Strait N. China & Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. & Seattle, Wash.—SHIDZUOKA M., 14th inst., 3 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 14th inst., 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, G. W. Shearer, 8th inst.—Saloon, 4th inst., Rice—A. Bune.

D. P. E. Friedrich, Ger. s.s. 4,812, O. Mundt, 8th inst.—Hamburg, 28th May, Gen.—M. Co.

Holens, Ger. s.s. 771, Jensen, 8th inst.—Hohow, 7th inst., Gen.—J. & Co.

Indroghis, Br. s.s. 3,600, Wm. Charles, 7th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Java Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,245, Juchigawa, 7th inst.—Bangkok, 29th ult., Rice—B. & S.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,081, B. T. Suda, 7th inst.—Kobe, 1st inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Murk, Ger. s.s. 4,019, Loewe, 8th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst., Gen.—M. & Co.

Takada, Br. s.s. 3,960, 8th inst.—Moji, 4th inst., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Radnorshire, Br. s.s. 2,694, C. L. Wells, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

July 8
Kaifong for Haiphong via Hohow
Kwangang for Canton
Hanot for Haiphong
Nippon for Yokohama via Shanghai
Kiang Ping for Canton
Haiching for Fuchow via Swatow
Hanching for Shanghai
Indien for Yokohama via Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE
July 7.
E. of Russian for Vancouver via S'hai
July 7.
Hokuto Maru for Yokohama via Moji
P. E. Friedrich for Yokohama via S'hai
Kirin Maru for Kobe via Singapore
Java Maru for Bombay

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
For s.s. P. E. Friedrich from Lissabon etc.—Dr. Salgueira, O. Andre, A. Lembach, Dr. Wendland, E. Schneider, G. C. Robinson, Hans Classen, Mrs. M. L. Mather, Willy, H. Petersen, O. Aikens, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Terrill, A. Soares, W. Ruf, J. Jahn, G. Stein, Otto Schneider, S. Birber, Chan Hin-mak, Lam Yut-chaw, Lam Sien, Sew, Ah Yeh, R. Mooney, A. P. de Mattos, Mr. & Mrs. Shean, Pak Kien, K. S. Wong, Mrs. Tun Ah Nat, Sin die Chay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.
For s.s. Khyber for London etc.—O. F. Hunt, J. Barclay, O. Flaherty, Mrs. Poulman, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Barton, A. M. Thompson, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. Mrs. & Master Lawford, J. A. Brown.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.
Per s.s. Katori Maru from London etc. on the 6th June—H. W. Edwards, H. Cruz, G. R. Riddle, J. Grant, D. Allen, J. E. Anderson, Major J. Masaki, Bernard, Barthelomy, Miss M. Nakayama, K. Suzuki, T. Toda, Mrs. D. Sling, S. Matsuo, & J. Inouye.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.
London, 30 June.
Arrivals from China—Pereira, Sigma-riding.
The following vessels have passed the Canal—Andalusia, Bellerophon, Benvenute, Malta, Holsatia.
London, 3 July.
Arrivals from China—Kazembe, Lycon, Gallian, Afghan Prince, Lutzu, Uckersack.
The following vessels have passed the Canal—Atsuta Maru, Brigravia, Oansa, Sootra, Yock, Arabia, Challenger.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Findon Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 18.30.—Black East Drum hoisted.
On the 8th at 11.35.—Pressure has increased considerably over N. Japan, the northern depression having passed into the Pacific.

One centre of the typhoon entered the coast to the South of Amoy this morning, moving westward. The movements of the second are uncertain; the two may have merged into one again.

As the barometer is now not falling at Hongkong, the probability is that the typhoon is filling up. But this is not yet certain.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. W. winds, fresh; overcast, rain, equally moderating.
2 Formosa Channel. The same between H.K. and Lamook as No. 1.
3 South coast of China bet. the same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.
4 South coast of China bet. the same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.
China Coast Meteorological Register. 8th July, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.
Wotstock 7a. 29.83 sw 1
Nemuro 6a. 29.95 n 1
Hakodate 29.95 n 1
Tokio 29.93 n 1
Kochi 29.88 n 0
Nagasaki 29.86 n 0
Kagawa 29.86 n 0
Oshima 29.83 n 1
Naha 29.77 n 2
Ishijima 29.64 n 7
Bonin Is. 29.95 n 0
Chafoo 29.75 72 90 sw 1 bc
Hankow 29.85 72 80 sw 1 bc
Hohow 29.85 72 80 sw 1 bc
Kwangang 29.71 79 osc 2 b
Shanghai 29.42 77 ne 5 or
Gutaif 29.51 81 ne 3 or
Sharp P. 29.14 81 87 e 6 o
Amoy 6a. 29.84 81 87 e 6 o
Taitoku 29.41 81 87 e 6 o
Tosho 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Tainan 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Koshun 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Fukuro 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Canton 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
H'kong 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Gap Rock 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Macao 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Wuchow 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Pakhoi 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Hohow 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Hankow 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Toursne 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
C. St. J. 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Apari 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Manila 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Legaspi 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Iloilo 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Bacolod 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Cebu 29.44 81 87 e 6 o
Lubuan 29.44 81 87 e 6 o

T. F. Claxton, Director, Hongkong Observatory, July 8.
1 Barometer, reduced to "32" degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6 State of Weather, b. blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.
0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.
Previous Day On date On date
Barometer 29.65 29.61 29.51
Temperature 85 85 77
Humidity 74 86 72
Wind Direction E E WSW
Force 3 0 3
Weather c cf o
Rain 0 0 0
Sunset open at Temperature on the 6th 70
Lowest H.K. Observatory, 7th July.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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O Sailing TUESDAY 11th Aug. at noon

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